Henry Tucker

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[Vol. XI.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [No. 1007]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *WEDNESDAYS* AND *SATURDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5th, 1803. [12 1-2 CENTS SINGLE

1803

PROPOSALS

FOR CARRYING

MAILS

Of the United States,

ON THE FOLLOWING POST-ROADS,

Will be received at the GENERAL POST-OFFICE at Washington, until the 18th day of January, 1803, inclusive.

20. From Frederick-town by Newtown, Harper's ferry, Charles-town, and Shepherd's-town, to Martinsburg, Va. once a week. Leave Frederick-town every Wednesday at 8 *a m* arrive at Charles-town by 5 *p m*. Leave Charlestown every Wednesday at 6 *p m* arrive at Martinsburg on Thursday at 9 *a m*, leave Martinsburg every Thursday at noon, arrive at Harper's ferry by 8 *p m*. Leave Harper's ferry on Tuesday at 9 *a m*. arrive at Frederick-town by 6 *p m*.

21. From Frederick-town to Leesburg once a week. Leave Frederick-town every Friday at noon, arrive at Leesburg by 8 *p m*. Leave Leesburg every Thursday at 8 *p m*, arrive at Frederick-town on Friday by 11 *a m*.

23. From Piscataway to Alexandria once a week. Leave Piscataway every Saturday at 6 *a m*, arrive at Alexandria by 10 *a m*. Leave Alexandria and arrive at Piscataway by 6 *p m*.

IN VIRGINIA.

25. From Hagerstown, Md by Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg or Newtown, Strasburg, Woodstock, New-Market and Harrisonburg to Staunton once a week. Leave Hagerstown every Tuesday at 2 *p m*, arrive at Winchester on Wednesday by 10 *a m*. Leave Winchester at 11 *a m* arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 *a m*. *Returning*—Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Hagerstown the next Monday at 10 *a m*.

26. From Washington city by Georgetown to Prospect-hill once a week. Leave Washington every Tuesday at 2 *a m* and arrive at Prospect-hill by 3 *p m*. *Returning*—Leave Prospect-hill every Monday at 10 *a m* and arrive at Washington by 3 *p m*.

27. From Alexandria by Prospect-hill, Hillsborough, Leesburg, Waterford, Charlestown and Battletown to Winchester once a week. Leave Alexandria every Tuesday at 10 *a m* arrive at Prospect-hill by 3 *p m*. Leave Prospect-hill at half past 3 *p m*, and arrive at Charlestown on Wednesday at 5 *p m*. Leave Charlestown at 6 *p m*, arrive at Winchester on Thursday by noon, *Returning*—Leave Winchester on Saturday 11 *a m* arrive at Charlestown by 6 *p m*. Leave Charlestown at 7 *p m* arrive at Prospect-hill on Monday by 9 *a m* and at Alexandria by 4 *p m*.

28. From Washington city by Fairfax c h Centerville, Middleburg, Goshen, Millwood, Paris, Winchester, Romney and Western port to Green Glade, once a week 172 miles. Leave Washington city every Friday at 2 *p m* arrive at Fairfax c h by 5 *p m*. Leave Fairfax c h at half past 5 *p m* arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 8 *a m* arrive at Romney on Monday at 7 *a m* and at Green Glades by 8 *p m*. *Returning*—Leave Green Glade on Tuesday at 4 *a m* arrive at Romney at 5 *p m* arrive at Winchester on Wednesday by 5 *p m* at Fairfax c h on Friday by 5 and a half *a m*. Leave Fairfax c h at 6 *a m* and arrive at Washington by 9 *a m*.

29. From the Green Glades by Clarksburgh to Marietta once a week, 188 miles. Leave the Green Glades every Tuesday at 4 *a m* arrive at Marietta on Friday by 10 *a m*. Leave Marietta every Friday at 2 *p m* arrive at the Green Glades the next Monday by 8 *p m*.

30. From Romney by Springfield, Frankfort and Cresapsburg to Cumberland once a week. Leave Romney every Monday at 2 *a m* arrive at Cumberland by 6 *p m*. Leave Cumberland every Tuesday at 6 *a m* arrive at Romney at 6 *p m*.

31. From Romney to Moorfields once a week, and from thence by Frankfort to Bath c h once in two weeks. Leave Romney every Monday at 9 *a m* arrive at Moorfields by 4 *p m*. Leave Moorfields every other Monday at 4 *p m* arrive at Bath c h on Wednesday by 7 *p m*. Leave Bath c h every other Thursday at 5 *a m*, arrive at Moorfields on Saturday by 9 *a m*. Leave Moorfields every other Saturday and every other Tuesday at 9 *a m* arrive at Romney by 7 *p m*.

32. From Alexandria by Fairfax c h Centerville, Hay Market, Buckland, Fauquier c h and Jeffersonton to Culpepper c h once a week. Leave Alexandria every Friday at 2 *p m* arrive at Fairfax c h by 5 *p m*. Leave Fairfax c h at half past 5 *p m* arrive at Culpepper the next Monday at 10 *a m*. *Returning*—Leave Culpepper c h every Monday at 2 *p m* arrive at Fairfax c h the next Friday by 5 and a half *a m*. Leave Fairfax c h at 6 *a m* arrive at Alexandria by 9 *a m*.

33. From Centerville to Leesburg once a week. Leave Centerville every Saturday at 6 *a m* arrive at Leesburg by 11 *a m*. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 1 *p m* arrive at Centerville at 8 *p m*.

34. From Fredericksburg by Stevensburg and Culpepper c h to Madison c h Orange c h Culpeper and Stevensburg to Fredericksburg once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 *a m* arrive at Culpepper c h on Wednesday by 11 *a m*. Leave Culpepper c h at noon, arrive at Madison c h by 2 *p m*. *Returning*—Leave Madison c h every Sunday at 3 *p m* arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 *a m*.

35. From Fredericksburgh by Orange c h and Milton to Charlottesville twice a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 *p m* arrive at Charlottesville on Friday and Monday by 10 *a m*. *Returning*—Leave Charlottesville every Monday and Friday at 2 *p m* arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday and Saturday by 9 *p m*.

36. From Charlottesville by New-York, Staunton, Middlebrook, Brownsburg, Lexington, Natural Bridge, Fincastle, Montgomery c h and New Dublin to Wythe c h once a week. Leave Charlottesville every Friday by 2 *p m* arrive at Wythe c h the next Monday at 8 *p m*. Leave Wythe c h every Tuesday at 4 *a m* and arrive at Charlottesville next Friday by 10 *a m*.

37. From Wythe c h by Abingdon, Sullivan c h Rossville, Hawkins c h Ordsville and Rutledge to Knoxville once a week. Leave Wythe c h every Tuesday at 4 *a m* arrive at Knoxville next Friday by 10 *a m*. Leave Knoxville every Friday at 2 *p m* arrive at Wythe c h the next Monday by 8 *p m*.

38. From Staunton by Kinkaid's, Warm Springs or Bath c h Morris's, Callaghans and Sulpher Springs to Lewisburg and from thence by Union-town and the Sweet Springs, Callaghan's, and the same route from thence to Staunton once a week. Leave Staunton every Saturday at 11 *a m* arrive at Lewisburg on Monday by 10 *p m*. Leave Lewisburg every Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Staunton the next Saturday at 8 *a m*.

39. From Lewisburg by Bowyers, Huffs and Morris's to Kanhaway c h once in two weeks. Leave Lewisburg every other Tuesday at 6 *a m* arrive at Kanhaway c h on Thursday at 4 *p m* Leave Kanhaway every other Friday at 6 *a m* arrive at Lewisburg next Monday by 6 *p m*.

40 From Fredericksburg by Thornsburg, Chilesburg, Chesterfield, Oxford, Crewstore, Goochland c h, Columbia, Yanceyville, Louisia c h Hyde's old store, and Spottsylvania c h to Fredericksburg once a week, to pass from Fredericksburg alternately by Spottsylvania c h and by Thornsburg. Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 11 *a m* and arrive at Goochland c h on Thursday at 6 *p m* Leave Goochland c h every Friday at 6 *a m* arrive at Fredericksburg the next Tuesday by 7 *a m*.

41. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Layton's, Loyd's, Tappahannock, Urbanna, Shackleford's and Gloucester c h to York-town once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 *p m*, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday at 6 *p m*. Leave Tappahannock at 7 *p m* arrive at York-town on Saturday by 6 *p m*—*Returning*—Leave York-town every Saturday at 6 *p m* arrive at Tappahannock on Monday at 7 *p m*. Leave Tappahannock at 8 *p m* arrive at Fredericksburg on Wednesday by 10 *a m*.

42. From Fredericksburg by King George c h Broadfield, Mattox Bridge, Leeds-town, Templeman's cross-roads, Richmond c h Farnham, Kingsale, and Northumberland c h to Lancaster c h once a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 2 *p m* arrive at Lancaster c h the next Saturday by 6 *p m*. Returning. Leave Lancaster c h every Saturday at 10 *p m*, and arrive at Fredericksburg the next Wednesday by 10 *a m*.

43. From Richmond by Goochland c h and Columbia to Charlottesvill once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday noon and arrive at Charlottesville on Friday at 10 *a m*. Leave Charlottesville every Friday by 2 *p m* arrive at Richmond on Monday at 6 *a m*.

44. From Charlottesville by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, New-Glasgow and Madison, to Lynchburg once a week. Leave Charlottesville every Friday at 2 *p m* arrive at Lynchburg on Monday by 5 *p m*. Leave Lynchburg every Wednesday noon, arrive at Charlottesville on Friday by 10 *a m*.

45. From Richmond by Hopkins' Powhatan c h Cartersville, New-Canton, Buckingham c h Bent Creek, Lynchburg, New-London and Liberty to Fincastle once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at noon, arrive at Powhatan c h on Thursday at 9 *a m* arrive at Fincastle the next Saturday by 6 *a m*. *Returning*. Leave Fincastle every Saturday at 10 *p m* arrive at Powhatan c h the next Tuesday by 3 *p m*. Leave Powhatan c h at 4 *p m* and arrive at Richmond on Wednesday by 10 *a m*.

46. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Henry c h once a week. Leave Liberty every Saturday at 1 *p m* arrive at Henry c h on Sunday by 6 *p m*. Leave Henry c h every Friday at 6 *a m* arrive at Liberty on Saturday by 11 *a m*.

47. From Powhatan c h by Cumberland c h Cartersville, Farmsville, Prince Edward c h and Charlotte c h to Halifax c h once a week. Leave Powhatan c h every Thursday at 10 *a m* arrive at Halifax c h on Saturday by 4 *p m*. Leave Halifax c h every Saturday at 10 *p m* arrive at Powhatan the next Tuesday by 1 *p m*.

48. From Halifax c h by Halifax old town, Pittsylvania c h Peytonsburg, Henry c h Patrick c h, Bishop's Furnace, N C to Germanton, N C once a week. Leave Halifax c h every Saturday at 10 *p m* arrive at Germanton the next Wednesday by 10 *a m*. Leave Germanton every Wednesday at 2 *p m* arrive at Halifax the next Saturday by 8 *p m*.

49. From Halifax c h to Danville, once a week. Leave Danville every Saturday at 6 *a m* arrive at Halifax c h by 4 *p m*. Leave Halifax c h every Saturday at 8 *p m* arrive at Danville on Sunday by 6 *p m*.

50. From Richmond by Colesville, Genitoe bridge, Amelia c h Perkinsonsville, Painsville, Ligon-town and James-town to Farmsville once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 8 *a m* arrive at Farmsville on Thursday by 8 *p m*. Leave Farmsville on Friday at 8 *a m* arrive at Richmond on Saturday by 8 *p m*.

51. From Petersburg by Namezeen bridge, Nottoway c h Hungary-town, Double-bridge, Haleysburg, Brookington, Williesville, Bibbs-ferry, and Scottsburg to Halifax c h once a week. Leave Petersburg every Wednesday at 2 *p m* arrive at Williesville on Saturdays at 9 *a m* arrive at Halifax c h by 5 *p m*. *Returning*. Leave Halifax c h every Saturday at 9 *p m* arrive at Williesville on Saturday by 2 *p m* at Petersburg the next Wednesday by 10 *a m*.

52. From Harrisville by Field's mill, Quarlsville, M'Farland's, Lunneburg c h Christianville, Marshallsville, Mecklenburg c h St. Tamany's Geesbridge, Edmundton and Fields-mill to Harrisville once a week. Leave Harrisville every Tuesday at 6 *a m* arrive at Marshallsville on Wednesday at 5 *p m*. Leave Marshallsville on Thursday at 6 *a m* arrive at Harrisville on Friday by 6 *p m*.

53. From Harrisville by Bellefield and Alexandria to Halifax twice a week. Leave Harrisville every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 *a m* arrive at Halifax by 6 *p m*. *Returning*. Leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday at 6 *a m* arrive at Belfield by noon. Leave Belfield every Tuesday and Friday at 1 *p m* arrive at Harrisville by 5 *p m*.

54. From Petersburg by Sussex c h Jerusalem and Cross-keys, to Murfreesboro, N. C. once a week. Leave Petersburg every Friday at 9 *a m* arrive at Murfreesboro, N C on Saturday by 8 *p m*, Leave Murfreesboro every Wednesday at 4 *a m* arrive at Petersburg on Thursday by 4 *p m*.

55 From Bowling Green by Bailorsville Creek Bridge, Broadus's mill, Harrisonville, Newtown, Dunkirk, Walkerton, King William c h Lilly Point, Pannells ferry and Cumberland, to New-Kent c h once a week. Leave Bowling Green every Wednesday at 10 *a m* and arrive at Dunkirk on Tuesday by 7 *a m*. Leave Dunkirk every Thursday at 8 *a m* and arrive at New Kent c h by 3 *p m*. Leave New Kent c h every Thursday at 4 *p m* and arrive at Bowling Green the next Saturday by 10 *a m*.

56 From Richmond by Hanover-town and Dunkirk to Tappahannock once a week. Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 2 *p m* arrive at Dunkirk on Thursday at 7 *a m*. Leave Dunkirk at 8 *a m* and arrive at Tappahannock by 6 *p m*. Leave Tappahannock every Tuesday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Richmond on Wednesday at 9 *a m*.

57. From Tappahannock to Richmond c h once a week. Leave Tappahannock every Friday at 6 *a m*. and arrive at Richmond c h by 11 *a m*. leave Richmodd c h every Friday at 1 *p m* and arrive at Tappahannock by 6 *p m*.

58 From Dunkirk by King and Queen c h Shackelfords, and Gloucester c h by Northlend to Matthews c h once a week. Leave Dunkirk every Thurday at 8 *a m* and arrive at Matthews c h on Friday by 6 *p m*. Leave Matthews c h every Saturday at 6 *a m* and arrive at Dunkirk on Sunday by 6 *p m*

59 From Smithfield by Jerusalem and the Cross keys to Belfield once a week. Leave Belfield every Thursday at 5 *a m* and arrive at Smithfield on Friday by 11 *a m*. Leave Smithfield every Friday at 1 *p m* and arrive at Belfield on Saturday by 7 *p m*.

60. From Norfolk by Kempsville, N. W. River Bridge, Tulls creek N. C. Indiantown, Jonesburg, Elizabeth city, Nixonton and Hertford to Edenton once a week. Leave Norfolk every Saturday noon and arrive at Edenton the next Thursday by ten *a m*. Leave Edenton every Thursday at 2 *p m* and arrive at Norfolk the next Saturday by 8 *a m*.

IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

61. From Suffolk Va. by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern twice a week Leave Suffolk every Monday and Friday at 1 *p m* and arrive at Edenton on Tuesday and Saturday at 1 *p m*. Leave Edenton at 2 *p m* arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday and Sunday at 6 *a m* arrive at Washington by 6 *p m*. Leave Washington at 7 *p m* and arrive at Newbern on Thursday and Monday by 4 *p m*. *Returning*. Leave Newbern every Friday and Tuesday at 5 *a m* and arrive at Washington by 5 *p m*. Leave Washington at 6 *p m* and arrive at Plymouth on Saturday and Wednesday by 4 *p m*. Leave Plymouth at half past 4 *p m* and arrive at Edenton on Sunday and Thursday by 9 *a m*. Leave Edenton at half past 9 *a m* and arrive at Suffolk on Monday and Friday at 9 *a m*.

74. From Salem by Germantown, Mount Airy, Scull Camp, Grayson c h and Austinville to Wythe c h, Va, once a week.

Leave Salem every Saturday at 9 *a m*, and arrive at Wythe c h on Monday by 7 *p m*.

Leave Wythe c h, on Tuesday at 6 *a m*, and arrive at Salem on Thursday by 6 *p m*.

NOTES.

1. The Post-master-general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar: and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mails lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred,

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrivals and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The post-master-general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next; and are to continue in force for one year from that time. If a contract for two years should be preferred, the difference in price that will be made on that account must be stated.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-master-General.

General Post-Office, Washington City, Nov. 5, 1802. (t 18 J.)

BELL TAVERN,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BELL,

RICHMOND;

BEING the house lately advertised for rent, by Mr. Nathan Bell. The subscriber, with great deference to his friends and the public, notify that it is situated nearly in the centre of the city, and on the ground on which Bowler's Tavern formerly stood, will be opened the first day of December next for the accommodation of the public. I shall say but little of this large and elegant house, as it is not expected that advertisements will bring it into public notoriety; but trust to my conduct as the servant of those who please to favor me with their custom to establish it in a manner to rank among the best reputed public houses on the continent.

I promise my friends and the public, to be provided with all articles in the line of my profession of superior quality—I wish to accommodate part of the members of the insuing assembly, and will be prepared for the reception of twenty-five or thirty.

R. TURNER.

Richmond, Nov, 26, 1802. (4m)

FOR SALE,

Cologne Mill Stones.

FROM 3 FEET 3 INCHES TO 4 FEET 8 INCHES

Apply to *Isaac Hollingsworth & Son*, Baltimore, or to *Macmurdo and Fisher*, Richmond.

October 21st, 1802.

TO RENT,

A Commodious House,

Near the market and adjoining the tenement now in the occupancy of Mr. Aylett Buckner—it is well calculated for a private family, with a good Kitchen and small Garden——Terms may be known on application to

JAMES RIND.

13th July, 1802. (tf)

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE NEW SUBSTANTIAL SHIP

MONTICELLO,

JOHN WILSON, MASTER,

Burthen seven hundred hogsheads of Tobacco, now laying at Broadway, and has three fourths of her cargo engaged. For Freight of the remainder or passage, apply to Messrs. JOHN CUNNINGHAM & Co. of Richmond, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Petersburg, Dec. 9, 1802.

THE subscriber has lately removed to the brick house opposite to Crouch's Tavern, and near to Prosser & Moncure's Vendue Store.

He proposes to practise the Law in the high court of Chancery and District court and in the county and city courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, August 25, 1802. [FT]

A TUTOR WANTED.

A SINGLE MAN (to take charge of 8 or 10 Children,) who can teach the English Language grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography.——To such a one, who can come recommended for his sobriety and attention, liberal wages will be given, on application to

JOHN GOODE, and
SAMUEL PLEASANTS.

Powhatan, Nov. 6, 1802.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RENT PRIVATELY FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE PLANTATION

Whreon he now resides, together with the

Tavern, Store Houses, &c.

This place needs no further description, as it is well known to be advantageously situated for a Tavern and Store, being in a good neighborhood and in the heart of a Corn and Wheat country.

FANCIS H. DANCEY.

Charles City Court House, December 24, 1802.

Hat and Shoe Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Richmond, and Manchester and the public in general.—The subscriber respectfully informs them, that he has lately received and now on hand a very good and general assortment of

ENGLISH & NEW YORK MANUFACTURED

HATS & SHOES,

For sale at the first house below the Eagle Tavern, sign of the cocked hat.

D. J. BURR.

Richmond, 6th Dec. 1802. (tf)

FOR SALE,

MY TRACT OF LAND,

IN this County, containing five hundred acres, more or less, with a comfortable Dwelling-House thereon, together with all necessary Out Houses in good order.—About 150 acres of the said land is cleared, and in good condition for farming; the other is exceedingly well timbered, and of a superior quality; there is a young Apple and Peach Orchard of choice Fruit on the said plantation; and the situation is a pleasant one.

I HAVE LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A valuable MILL SEAT,

with a common Tub and Saw Mill thereon; its situation is in a good neighbourhood for custom, the stream never failing, and the dam an excellent one. I will dispose of the same for cash, either separate from, or together with the land, &c. above mentioned: but will not sell the land, without disposing of the mill-seat, &c.—A further description is supposed to be unnecessary, as it is probable no person will purchase without seeing the premises.

DANIEL MAYO.

Powhatan County, October 16th, 1802. (ep6w*)

J. & J. FACKLER,

Inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a neat and general assortment of well chosen

GOODS,

Suiting the approaching season.

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINENS, remarkably cheap.

28th Oct. 1802. (2m)

Writing Paper and Quills,

For Sale at this Printing Office.

Twenty Dollars Reward,

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1801, a negro man by the name of

TONEY;

By this time I understand he has changed his clothes. TONEY is a black man, very strong and tall, straight made, of a cheerful countenance with hollow feet, about thirty years of age, has scars on his back [not for his good behavior] and one very noted scar on his breast as large as a man's finger and as long, like unto a gristle; he has been branded on both jaws, he being very crafty, and has laid poison oak on them, and has removed the brand and is now become a scar on each jaw like unto the other, [I mean a gristle.] He has been often in this way of a run away, I have heard of him being in the river with the rest of his colour in a batteau; he is a very good shoe maker in coarse work, he very frequently changes his name, and generally goes with a paper in his hat resembling a pass; he is very deceitful. Any person that takes the said negro Tony to put no dependence in whatever he says, for he will certainly deceive you. All persons are forwarned from harbouring, employing, or carrying the said fellow out of the state. Any person who will deliver the said Tony or secure him in any jail so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward of twenty dollars, besides what the law allows on such occasions.

JOHN STEVENS.

Buckingham Couty, 3 miles from Bent Creek, December 24, 1802.

OYSTER

AND

BEEF-STEAK-HOUSE

THE subscriber has removed to the three-story brick house, where he formerly lived, near the bason of the canal, and has opened an *OYSTER & BEEF-STEAK HOUSE*. From his attention, diligence and long experience, added to the knowledge the public have of him, he hopes to meet with encouragement.

Regular BOARDERS

Can be well accommodated, at fifty pounds per annum, or transient ones at the customary prices, per week or month.

GEO: WATSON.

Richmond, 5th Nov. 1802.

FOR SALE,

FROM SIX TO EIGHT HUNDRED

ACRES OF LAND,

Binding on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward County, about ten miles above the court house. This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the country. At least thirty acres of fine meadow land on it, and not more than one third of the tract cleared. As it is presumed that no person would become a purchaser, without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to William Lindsey living adjoining, and know the terms from him or William Hickman in Powhatan County, near the court house, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5th, 1802.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DISTRIBUTEE OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE Mr. JOHN TABB,

Will be Sold,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

HOUSES and LOTS,

In the Town of Manchester,

ANY person disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. BENJAMIN HATCHER and Mr. HENRY L. BISCOE of that town, who are fully authorised to sell the whole or any part of the property upon such terms as they shall conceive most for the interest of the distributees.

WILLIAM B. GILES.

Amelia, July 11th, 1801.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By S. Pleasants, Jun.

AND FOR SALE AT HIS PRINTING-OFFICE AND BOOK-STORE, RICHMOND

(Price two shillings and three pence.)

Every man his own Doctor;

OR,

THE POOR PLANTER'S PHYSICIAN.

Prescribing plain and easy means for persons to cure themselves of all, or most of the Distempers, incident to the climate, and with very little charge; the medicines being chiefly of the growth and production of this country.

Bills of Lading

May be had at S. Pleasants's Book-Store.

Legislature of Virginia.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, December 27.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Governor, containing a report from the judges of the district court of Dumfries, which was referred to the committee for courts of justice.

An engrossed bill, "For altering the time of holding elections," was read a third time, and ordered to be recommitted to the committee of the whole house on Wednesday next.

A bill, "For extending the limits of the town of Portsmouth," was read the third time, and committed to a select committee of Messrs. Brough, A. Lee, Newsum, Matthews and Fitzhugh.

A bill, "To amend an act, entitled "An act, for raising a sum of money by way of lottery for the benefit of the sufferers by fire, in the town of Lexington," was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

A bill, "Allowing further time to the owners of lots in the towns of Jonesville and Jeffersonville, to build on and improve the same," was read the second time, and ordered with the amendments to be engrossed and read a third time.

A bill, "Giving further time, to the owners of lots in the town of Hillsboro, to build on and improve the same," was read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Ordered, That Mr. Plummer be added to the committee to enquire whether General Lee is not an inhabitant of this state.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill, "To alter the court day of the Hustings court of the City of Richmond; and that Messrs. Eppes, Adams, Dabney, Payne, Walker, (Charles City) and Warren, do prepare and bring in the same.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill, "To amend the act, intituled, "An act, for opening and improving the navigation of Quintico creek, in the county of Prince William;" and that Messrs. Tebbs, Fox, Moncure, J. Foster and Jennings, do prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Booker, reported from the committee of Propositions and Grievances;

A bill, "For reviving the inspection of tobacco at Porpotank warehouse, in the county of Gloucester."

A bill, "Concerning the title of lands, in the county of Princess Anne:"

A bill, "For extending the limits of the town of Portsmouth;" and,

A bill, "For removing the clerk's office in the county of Isle of Wight;" which were severally read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Wooding reported according to order, a bill "To empower district and corporation courts to rule plaintiffs in certain actions to security for payment of costs; and more effectually prevent malicious suits;" which was read the first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill, "To establish an Academy in the vicinity of New Glasgow, in Amherst county; and to incorporate the trustees thereof;" and that Messrs. Cabell, Camm, Carr, Otey, Hatcher and Grymes, do prepare and bring in the same.

Thursday, December 28.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House to take under their further consideration, the bill, "For the more speedy recovery of small debts and penalties," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Joseph Lewis reported that the committee of the whole House had according to order, had the said bill under their consideration, and had made several amendments thereto, which were handed in at the clerk's table, where the same were twice read, and agreed to by the House.

And then the question being put, on engrossing the said bill as amended, and reading it a third time:

It passed in the affirmative.

An engrossed bill "To amend an act entitled an act to authorise a lottery for the benefit of the sufferers by fire in the town of Lexington," was read a third time, and a blank therein filled up,

Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be "An act to amend an act entituled an act to authorise a lottery for the benefit of the sufferers by fire in the town of Lexington."

An engrossed bill "For establishing a town at Hillsboro' in the county of Loudon," was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be "An act for establishing a town at Hillsboro' in the county of Loudon."

An engrossed bill "Giving further time to owners of lots in the towns of Jonesville and Jeffersonville to build on and improve the same," was read a third time, a blank therein filled up, and the title amended.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be "An act giving further time to the owners of lots in certain towns to build on and improve the same."

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the said bills to the Senate for their concurrence.

A bill "Concerning the title of lands on the sea coast in Princess Anne county," was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

A bill "To empower district and county courts to rule plaintiffs to give security for payment of costs in certain actions, and to prevent malicious and vexatious suits," was read a second time, the title amended and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

A bill "For reviving the inspection of tobacco at Porpotank warehouse, in the county of King and Queen," was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

A bill "For removing the clerk's office of the county of Isle of Wight," was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

On motion, *Ordered*, That the bill "For extending the limits of the town of Portsmouth," be recommitted to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Mercer reported according to order from the committee for Courts of Justice, a bill "To establish a draw bridge over the Eastern branch of Elizabeth river, within the county of Norfolk;"

A bill, "Dissolving a marriage between Dabney Pettus, and his wife Elizabeth;"

A bill, "Allowing further time to owners of lots in the town of Danville, to build upon the same;

A bill, "Directing the Register of the Land-Office, to receive into his office, any plat or certificate of survey, made in virtue of a Land-Warrant issued to Merry Walker;"

A bill, "To explain the law concerning clerk's fees, in certain cases;" and

A bill, "To repeal a part of the act, intituled "An act, authorising the Potowmack company to open the Shenandoah river."

And the same were received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Brough reported from the committee, to whom was recommitted the bill "Concerning the town of Portsmouth" that the committee had according to order, re-examined the same, and had made an amendment thereto, which was handed in at the clerk's table, twice read, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendment, be engrossed and read a third time.

Resolved, That the resolution of this House, directing the appointment of a committee to enquire whether Major General Lee is a resident of this commonwealth, be transmitted to the Senate for their concurrence; and that they be requested to appoint a committee, jointly with a committee from this House, to make the enquiry contemplated by said resolution.

Wednesday, December 29.

An engrossed bill "To empower district, county and corporation courts, to rule plaintiffs in certain actions, to security for payment of costs; and more effectually to prevent malicious and vexatious suits;" was read the third time, the blanks therein filled up and the title amended.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, "An act to empower district, county and corporation courts to rule plaintiffs in certain actions, to security for payment of costs; and more effectually to prevent malicious and vexatious suits."

An engrossed bill, "For reviving the inspection of tobacco at Poropotank warehouse in the county of Gloucester, was read a third time & passed.

Thursday, December 30.

An engrossed bill, "Dissolving the marriage between Dabney Pettus and his wife Elizabeth," was read the third time and passed the house.—Also the bills, "Allowing a further time to the owners of lots in the town of Danville to build upon the same"—and "Releasing the right of the commonwealth to the estate of Billy Brown," were also severally read the third time and passed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house to take into their consideration the bill "to amend the charter of the city of Richmond;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair—and Mr. Holmes reported, that the committee of the whole house had, according to order, had the said bill under their consideration and had made several amendments thereto, which were handed in at the clerk's table, where the same were again read and agreed to by the house.

Ordered, That the said bill, with the amendments, be engrossed and read a third time.

An engrossed bill "To repeal a part of the act, entitled an act, authorising the Potomac company to open the Shenandoah river," was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass.

A bill "Concerning the rates of ferriage at certain places;"

A bill, Appointing committees, to run a line and mark out a road from Richmond to Rockfish-gap, and for other purposes;"

A bill "Authorising the president and directors of the little river turnpike road company, to raise a certain sum of money, and for other purposes;"

A bill, "Authorising the erection of Mills on little Kanawha river;"

A bill "Releasing to Mary Murray the right of the commonwealth to the real estate whereof John Gofford died seized;"

A bill "Concerning a street in the town of Petersburg;"

A bill "To establish other inspections of flour;" were severally read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

A bill "Altering the time of holding quarterly courts in the counties of Rockingham and Augusta," was read a second time and ordered to lie on the table.

A bill "Concerning the towns of Lewisburg, Jerusalem and Blanksburg," were read a second time, amended, and ordered to be engrossed, with the amendments, and read a third time.

A bill "To incorporate the lower parish, on the south side of Nansemond river, in the county of Nansemond," was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a select committee of Messrs. J. Riddick, Newsum, Sebrell, Blow, Allen and Gee.

Mr. Brough reported from the committee to whom was referred the bill "for erecting a draw-bridge across the eastern branch of Elizabeth river," that the committee had taken the same under consideration and had made several amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the bill, with the amendments, be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Mercer reported from the committee for courts of justice,

A bill "To amend the act entitled an act to incorporate a company, for establishing a turnpike road from the intersection of Duke street in the town of Alexandria with the south west line of the district of Columbia, to the ford of Little river, where the turnpike road now crosses it" which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

A communication from the Senate by their clerk:

"The Senate have passed the bill, entitled "an act, to amend an act entitled an act to authorise a Lottery for the benefit of the sufferers by fire in the town of Lexington;" and they have also passed the bill, entitled "an act giving further time to the owners of lots in certain towns to build on and improve the same," with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of the house of Delegates.

The House forthwith proceeded to consider the amendments of the Senate, and on the question being put thereupon were agreed to by the house.

Ordered, That the clerk do acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. M. Anderson reported from the committee of claims,

A bill "Raising the salary of the clerk of accounts in the Auditor's office;

A bill "Remitting the fine of James Harris:"

A bill "Remitting certain insolvences to Ambrose Medley:"

A bill "Remitting the amount of certain insolvence &c. to Reuben Fry;" which were severally received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

An engrossed bill "Concerning the title of lands in the county of Princess Anne," was read the third time; and on the question being put upon the passage of the said bill; it passed in the negative.

Resolved, That the bill be rejected.

Friday, December 31.

The engrossed bills—"Releasing to Sarah Murray, the right of the Commonwealth to the real estate whereof John Gofford died seized"—"Concerning the towns of Lewisburg, Jerusalem and Clarksburg"—"Concerning a street in the town of Petersburg"—"Encreasing the rates of ferriage at certain places"—"To establish other inspections of flour"—"Changing the time of holding certain quarterly courts in the counties of Augusta and Rockingham and for other purposes"—"Authorising the erection of Mills on Little Kanawha river"—"Authorising the President and Directors of the Little river Turnpike road company to raise a certain sum of money, and for other purposes," were severally read a third time, the blanks filled up and passed the house.

A bill "Raising the salary of the clerk of accounts in the Auditor's Office," was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

A bill "Remitting certain insolvencies to Reuben Irby"—and,

A bill "Remitting certain insolvencies to Ambrose Medley," were received and read the first time, and ordered to be recommitted to the committee of claims.

A bill "Remitting the fine of James Harris," was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed and read the third time.

Mr. Barbour reported, according to order, a bill "For establishing a state college," which was read the first time, and on the question being put, whether the said bill should be read a second time, it passed in the negative.

Resolved, That the bill be rejected.

A communication from the Senate, by their clerk:

The senate have passed the bill "For establishing a town at Hillsborough, in the county of Loudoun: and

The bill "Giving further time to owners of lots in the town of Danville, to build upon the same."

The engrossed bills—To establish a Draw Bridge over the Eastern branch of Elizabeth river and for other purposes;

To authorise the county courts of Louisa and Fluvanna to appoint commissioners to ascertain what part of the road commonly called the Three Notched road, lies in each county, and for other purposes; were read the second time.

Mr. Mercer reported from the committee for courts of justice,

A bill enlarging the towns of Berryville and Abingdon;

A bill to incorporate the trustees of an Academy in the town of Abingdon, and for other purposes;

A bill authorising the sale of certain real estate whereof Isham Clements died seized—which were severally received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Holmes reported from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom were recommitted the bill "for extending the limits of the town of Portsmouth," the said bill, with amendments, which was ordered to be engrossed, with the amendments, and read the third time.

Mr. Holmes also presented from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, the following bills—Concerning John Browne—Establishing several ferries—Concerning David Parsons—and, Authorising Edward Mumford to erect a toll bridge over Appomattox river; which were severally received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. D. Lee presented according to order,

A bill to provide more effectually for the collection of public fines for the use of the commonwealth; which was received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. M. Anderson reported from the committee of claims, the following bills:

A bill allowing Joseph Parker a certain sum of money annually;

A bill remitting a fine to Rolfe Eldridge—and,

A bill remitting damages &c. to Wm. Crawford—which were severally received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. John W. Eppes reported according to order,

A bill to alter the court day of the Hustings court in the city of Richmond, which was received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Venable from the committee appointed to enquire what sum could be obtained, annually, for the rent of the house lately occupied by the Governor; whether a more convenient one could be obtained by renting, and upon what terms; and whether it would be expedient to sell the house set apart for the use of the governor, and to purchase, or build one for that purpose, submitted the following report:

That they have endeavored, by all the enquiry which they were enabled to make, to find a house suitable for the accommodation of the governor and his family; but could find no one of that description that could be obtained on rent. They find that the house lately occupied by the governor, could be rented; but they are unable to say precisely, for what sum: they have also, according to the other part of their instructions, endeavored to find a suitable house which might be procured by purchase; on which subject they beg leave to state, that they have examined a house and ground adjoining thereto, the property of David Meade Randolph, and find the house new, well arranged, for convenience, sufficiently large for the accommodation of the governor; and entirely finished, except one room which wants plastering and painting; its situation extremely pleasant, and the ground valuable; which consists of two acres entirely enclosed; the price of which would be 15,000 dollars, which, in the opinion of your committee would not be too much, considering the quantity of ground annexed to the house, and the increasing value of property of that description in this city. Your committee are also of opinion, that as much of the property belonging to the public, might be disposed of as would replace the sum, without materially affecting or diminishing the public square, around the Capitol. They are therefore of opinion, that it would be expedient to purchase the house of the said David M. Randolph and the ground thereunto annexed, being four lots of half an acre each, and to sell as much of the public property as would replace the sum.

Saturday, January 1, 1803.

The House according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house to take under their consideration the bill concerning Patrols in the county of Northampton; Mr. Holmes in the chair; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Holmes reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the said bill under their consideration and had made sundry amendments thereto, which were handed in at the clerk's table, where the same were again read, and agreed to by the house.

Ordered, That the said bill, with the amendments, be engrossed and read the third time.

An engrossed bill to amend the charter of the City of Richmond, was read the third time and the blanks therein filled up.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be An act to amend the charter of the City of Richmond.

On motion of Mr. Adams, seconded by Mr. Pitts,

Ordered, That the ayes and noes on the foregoing question be inserted in the journal.—Ayes 116—Noes 8.

Monday, January 3, 1803.

A communication from the Senate by their clerk.

The Senate have passed the bill entitled an act, for reviving the inspection of tobacco at Porpotank warehouse in the county of Gloucester; also the bill, intitled an act authorising district, county and corporation courts to rule plaintiffs, in certain actions, to security for payment of costs, with amendments to the latter, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of the House of Delegates.

The house forthwith proceeded to consider the said amendments, and agreed to the same.

The engrossed bills

Raising the salary of the clerk of accounts in the Auditor's Office;

For extending the limits of the town of Portsmouth;

Remitting the fine of James Harris were severally read the third time and passed the house.

The bills

Remitting a fine to Rolfe Eldridge;

Allowing Joseph Parke a certain sum of money annually;

Authorising Edward Mumford to erect a toll bridge across Appomattox river;

Concerning John Browne;

Authorising the sale of certain real estate whereof Isham Clements died seized;

To incorporate the trustees of an academy in the town of Abingdon, and for other purposes;

For establishing several ferries; were severally read the second time.

The bill permitting certain damages to Wm. Crawford, was recommitted to the Committee of Claims—the bill concering David Parsons to the Committee of Propositions and Grievances—the bill enlarging the towns of Berryville and Abingdon, to the committee of Courts for Justice—the bill to amend the act, entitled an act, to incorporate a company for establishing a turnpike road from the intersection of Duke street, in the town of Alexandria, with the south west line of the District of Columbia, to the ford of Little river, where the turnpike road now crosses it, was committed to a committee of the whole house on Thursday next—and, the bill more effectually to provide for the collection of fines for the use of the commonwealth, was recommitted to the committee who brought it in.

The committee of the whole house was discharged from the further consideration of so much of the Governor's communication as relates to incorporating the artists of the Armory into a distinct corps and the same was referred to Messrs. Harrison, L. Smith, P. Johnston, Jos. Martin and Holmes,—And they were also discharged from so much of the said communication as relates to authorising the superintendant to receive a number of poor boys as apprentices into the Armory, and the same was referred to Messrs. L. Smith, Woodward, Alexander, Cabell, Fisher and Jennings.

Mr. Mercer reported from the committee for courts of justice a bill For raising by Lottery a sum of money for completing a house of worship in Loudoun county; which was read the first time, and on the question being put on the second reading thereof, it passed in the negative, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. Mercer also presented a bill encreasing the tolls for passing the turnpike on the road over the mountain at Swift run gap, which was read the first time.

The house agreed to proceed on Thursday next, by joint ballot with the Senate, to the choice of a treasurer, for one year.

Mr. Cabell presented a bill to establish an Academy in or about the vicinity of New Glasgow, in Amherst county.

The bill for establishing several towns—and the bill for altering the place for holding courts in the county of Ohio—were severally read the first time.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LETTER
FROM THE
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
ACCOMPANYING
HIS REPORT,

Prepared in obedience to the directions of the act, supplementary to the act entitled, "An act to establish the TREASURY DEPARTMENT."

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose a Report prepared in obedience to the directions of the act, supplementary to the act entitled "An Act to establish the Treasury department."

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department,
December 15th, 1802.

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following REPORT.

The permanent revenues of the United States, exclusively of fees, fines, and penalties, which in a general view of the subject, may be omitted, consist of duties on Merchandise and Tonnage; proceeds of the sales of public Lands and duties on Postage.

The duties on postage, which were, in the annual report of last year, estimated at 50,000 dollars, have, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, yielded 50,500 dollars. The decrease of ship letters, the extension of the establishment through unproductive roads, and the acceleration of the progress of the mail, may, however, cause some defalcation in the receipts of the ensuing year.

Three hundred and twenty six thousand and fifty-two dollars and eight cents have been received during the same year, on account of public lands; of which sum, 17,162 dollars and 50 cents were paid in the treasury, in evidences of the public debt, and 179,575 dollars, and 52 cents in specie. The local situation of the land offices not having yet rendered it practicable to draw the balance from the receivers of public monies.

Three hundred and forty thousand acres of land have been sold for six hundred and eighty thousand dollars, during the year ending on the 31st day of October last; of which quantity near ninety seven thousand acres were sold on account of pre-emptions claimed by purchasers under *John Cleves Symmes*, and two hundred and forty three thousand acres are the result of CURRENT SALES. The annexed statement (A) designates the quantities respectively sold in the several districts, and the annual payments receivable on account of the balance of nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars due on these and on the preceding sales.

From those several results, it appears probable that the annual receipts under this head, will not, on an average, fall short of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, at which they have been estimated.

Although it had been anticipated that the receipts in the Treasury, on account of duties on merchandise and tonnage, could not for the present year, be affected by the restoration of Peace in Europe, yet the sum actually paid has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Twelve millions, two hundred and eighty thousand dollars have been received during the course of the year ending on the 30th day of September last; a sum larger, by two millions of dollars, than the amount received for the same duties during the preceding, or any other year; and which exceeds, by twelve hundred thousand dollars, the aggregate heretofore collected, in any one year, on account of both the IMPOST and the INTERNAL DUTIES, repealed by an act of last session.

This excess, which had not been calculated upon is considered, alone, as amply sufficient to cover any possible defalcation, which might, during the next and ensuing year, reduce that branch of the revenue below last year's estimate of *nine millions five hundred thousand dollars*. Such defalcation is not, however apprehended, for although there are not yet sufficient data, precisely to ascertain the effect of peace on the amount of duties, those which are in the possession of this Department, tend to corroborate the presumption, that that sum at least, (nine millions and a half) will hereafter be annually received. The statement (B) which exhibits a comparative view of that Revenue, for each quarter during the last two years, shows that the amount of duties accrued during the nine first months of the present year, exceeds eleven millions three hundred thousand dollars; and after deducting three millions five hundred thousand dollars amount of debentures issued during the same period, on account of the re-exportations of foreign goods, leaves for those three quarters, a balance of more than *seven millions eight hundred thousand dollars*, subject to no other deduction than the expenses of collection: and from the knowledge already obtained of the importations during the present quarter, as well as from the gradual diminution of re-exportations, no doubt remains that the nett revenue accruing during the whole year will exceed the estimate.

From present appearances, the whole of the permanent REVENUES of the United States may therefore be reasonably computed at *ten millions of dollars*,—of which sum, seven millions three hundred thousand dollars are appropriated for the payment of the principal and interest of the *Public Debt*, and two millions seven hundred thousand dollars are applicable to the current expenses of Government.

According to the estimates for the year 1803, those expenses will exclusively of a sum of 180,000 dollars, wanted to cover the Navy deficiencies of the years 1801 and 1802 but including sundry permanent appropriations which make no part of the annual estimates; amount to 2,660,000 dollars: to wit.

For the Civil Department, and all Domestic Expenses of a civil nature	680,000
For expenses attending the intercourse with foreign Nations, including prize causes and *Barbary powers*,	250,000
For the *Military* and *Indian* departments,	830,000
For the *Naval* establishment, calculated on a supposition that six frigates shall be kept in constant employment,	900,000
Dollars,	2,660,000

Neither the payments due on account of the convention with Great Britain, and which will, for three years, amount annually to eight hundred and eighty eight thousand dollars, nor the installments and interests due on accout of the 200,000 dollars loan obtained from the state of Maryland, for the *city of Washington*, are included in that calculation; as they may be defrayed out of the following resources, which make no part of the PERMANENT REVENUES, viz.

1st. The surplus of specie in the treasury which, as the whole amount there will not at the close of the present year, fall much short of five millions of dollars, far exceed the sum which it is prudent to keep.

2dly. The uncollected arrears of the DIRECT TAX, estimated at *four hundred thousand dollars*.

And 3dly. The outstanding uncollected INTERNAL DUTIES, amounting to near *seven hundred thousand dollars*.

The only embarrassment experienced during the course of last year, arose from the difficulty of procuring the remittances necessary to meet the large installments of the *debt* due in *Holland*. The impossibility of obtaining bills on that country, to the amount wanted by government, and the loss which, on account of the rate of exchange, must be incurred by remitting circuitously through England, induced the secretary of the treasury to recommend, in a report to the commissioners of the SINKING FUND (marked C.) a recourse to bank stock as the most favorable mode of remitting.

Of the five thousand shares in the stock of the bank of the United States, originally subscribed by the United States, 2,780 shares had been sold in the year 1796, by virtue of the act, intituled "*An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States*;" and for the purpose of

discharging a part of the debt due to the *bank*. The remaining 2,220 shares were now, under the same authority, sold at 45 per cent. advance: the 1,287,600 dollars which they produced were, in conformity to the provisions of the said act, applied towards discharging an equal amount of that part of the debt, which had become due to the bank before or during the year 1796; and the purchaser of the stock, sold at the same time, to the treasury, an equal sum in bills on Holland at 44 cents per guilder; the securing of which large amount, at that rate, was the inducement on the part of government to dispose of the bank stock on those terms. As the dividend usually received on the bank stock sold, and the annual interest payable on the debt due to the bank, thus extinguished, were nearly equal, the July half yearly dividend on the stock, was in fact the premium paid for the purpose of effecting the remittance; and government has thereby been enabled to obtain, without raising the price of exchange, the whole amount wanted to meet the payments due in Holland, till the month of September 1803.

Exclusively of, and in addition to the debt of 1,287,600 dollars thus paid to the Bank, out of the proceeds of the sales of Bank Shares; a sum of eight millions three hundred and thirty four thousand, seven hundred and fifty seven dollars and eighty-nine cents, has been paid out of the treasury during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, on account of the principal and interest of the *Public Debt*, and the payments in part of the principal of the debt, made during the same period, have been as followeth.—

1st. The payments on account of the principal and interest of the Domestic Debt have been Dolls.	4,628,105 39	
From which deducting one year's interest on the same,	3,470,359 75	
Leaves a sum applied to the reimbursement of the principal of the six per cent and deferred stocks, of		1,157,845 64
2d. Paid to foreign officers and for the registered debt,		9,603 18
3d. Principal of domestic loans, (exclusively of the 1,287,600 dollars paid out of the proceeds of Bank Shares)		207,400
4th. Evidences of public debt paid for lands,		17,162 50
5th. The payments on account of the principal and interest of the foreign debt have been,	3,310,874 32	
From which sum deducting 1 year's interest and charges, equal to	462,781	
And on account of the different rates at which bills have been purchased, and of sundry bills returned for non payment, and now in suit, a further sum of	82,284 98	
	545,015 98	
Leaves applicable to payment of the principal,		2,765,859 34
		4,152,869 66

Amounting altogether to four millions, one hundred and fifty two thousand, eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-six cents.

And if to that sum shall be added the — 1,287,000 dollars paid on account of the principal of the debt due to the Bank, out of the proceeds of the sale of the Bank shares the — 5,440,469 66 total amount of debt extinguished during that year, will be found to exceed five millions, four hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The balance of specie in the treasury which on the 1st day of October 1801, amounted to 2,948,718 dollars and 73 cents, had encreased on the 1st October 1802, to the sum of 4,539,675 dollars and 57 cents, making a difference in favor of the treasury, of 1,590,956 dollars and 84 cents: which last sum added to the above mentioned payment of 4,152,869 dollars and 66 cents, made out of the treasury on account of the principal of the public debt, makes an actual difference in favor of the United States, of more than five millions, seven hundred and forty thousand dollars, during that year.

The payments on account of the principal of the Public Debt, from the first day of April 1801, to the 30th day of September 1802, (exclusively of and in addition to the Bank Debt discharged out of the proceeds of Bank Shares amounts to Dolls. 5,339,886 44 —viz.—

On account of the Domestic Debt,	1,334,942 81	
On account of the Foreign debt,	3,302,548 63	
And in repayment of temporary loans,	702,400	
		5,339,886 44
And if to that sum shall be added the increase of specie in the Treasury, during the same period, which (as the amount on the 1st April 1801, did not exceed 1,794,044 dollars and 85 cents) amounts to — —		2,745,630 72
the difference in favour of the United States,		8,085,517 16

for those eighteen months will be found equal to eight millions, eighty-five thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents.

Of the annual appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars for the principal and interest of the *Public Debt*, near three millions, nine hundred thousand dollars will be wanted to pay the interest which falls due in the year 1803, and the residue, amounting to three millions, four hundred thousand dollars may be considered as the sum applicable, during that year to the extinguishment of the principal of the public debt.

From all which, it results that so long as the *United States* shall not be afflicted by any unforeseen calamity, and whilst the *public expenditures* shall be kept within their present limits, there does not appear any necessity for encreasing the *public Revenues*.

All which is most respectfully submitted by

ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
Dec. 16, 1802.

(To be concluded in our next.)

RALEIGH, (N. C.) December 27.

Wednesday next is the day appointed by law for holding the Federal Circuit Court in this city. The Chief Judge Marshall is expected.

We understand that Major Tatom, whose death we annouced in our last, has not only willed his negroes freedom, but also left them his plantation near Hillsborough, with all the stock and farming utensils upon it, for their support.

☞ THE FIRM OF

Francis H. Dancy & Co.

Is dissolved after this date.

FRANCIS H. DANCY.

Charles City Court house,
Dec. 31, 1802.

NEGROES for SALE.

ON Thursday, the tenth day of February next, in the town of Warminster in the county of Amherst, will be exposed to public sale to the highest bidder, at six and twelve months credit, between twenty and thirty

LIKELY NEGROES;

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of Charles Irving, deceased. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

NICHOLAS CABELL,
WILLIAM HUGHES.

December 30th, 1802. (3w)

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

William Sanderson,

LATELY FROM EUROPE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the store formerly occupied by SOLOMON JACOBS, opposite the Market; where he has on hand of his own manufacture, an assortment of MEN's LONG BOOTS, do. BOOTEES, BOY's BOOTS, LADIES' MOROCCO SHOES, do. LEATHER do. Those who may be pleased to favor him with their commands, may depend that every attention will be paid.

☞ GOOD WORKMEN may have employment. tf

Richmond, January 1, 1803.

Taken up by DANIEL TRABUE, a stray black and white

COW,

not marked, appears to be about nine years old. Also, a stray sandy HOG, unmarked, with black spots over his body, about 18 months old. Appraised by Thomas Trabue, Edward Cary, and James Pendleton, the cow to thirteen dollars, and the hog to one pound twelve shillings and four pence.

Posted and appraised before me this 15th day of November, 1802. Given under my hand, the above date. (eo3t)

EDWARD MOSELY.

The Virginia Argus.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1803.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

Tobacco, New,	27*s*	*Cash.*
Tobacco, Old,	32*s*	*do.*
Wheat, New	5*s*6*d*	*do.*
Flour Fine, do.	31*s* 6*d*	*do.*
Do. Sup. do.	34*s* 6*d*	*do.*
Corn	15*s*	*do.*
Hemp, Clean	£ 42	*do.*
Iron	£ 32	*do.*
Whiskey	3*s*6*d*	*do.*
Bacon	9*d*	*do.*

Our readers will recollect, that conformably to the decision of the magistrates on the 24th ult. Messrs. Callender and Pace were ruled to appear at the Court of Henrico, on Monday the 3d of January 1803; where the legality of Mr. Callender's imprisonment, and the surety demanded of Mr. Pace, for their good behaviour, were to be decided.

Monday last, being the commencement of the court, and day assigned for this purpose, was exclusively engrossed by a lengthy and eloquent discourse, delivered by Mr. Hay, to the court, on the propriety of demanding surety for the good behaviour of the Defendants.

Tuesday, Messrs. Marshal and Rind replied in a manner truly characteristic of talents and a profound knowledge of the law. Evening of same day, Mr. McRae, in behalf of the plaintiff, delivered his opinion, to the court in a masterly and elegant order; but all proved ineffectual; the court, pronounced their opinion in favour of the defendants. Mr. Callender is therefore liberated from prison, and, Mr. Pace from his recognizance, relative to the preservation of the peace.

To have published the arguments of the counsel for both parties, without giving the language verbatim, would have been an act of the greatest injustice, and as time would not admit of this, the publication will be delayed for a few days, when it shall appear before the public in a pamphlet, correctly stated.

The Editors of the Republican Watch Tower appear much opposed to the smallest infringement on the liberties of the Press; among sundry reasons assigned by them, they say, "when government once interfere, and usurp the prerogative of limiting or prescribing bounds to this the noblest invention of man, they know not when to stop." They also refer to the extract from Governor M'Kean's address to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, quoted in the Argus of the 25th of December last, where he when speaking of the impossibility of tracing "a real or rational foundation, for discord or discontent," says: "But in the abuse of the noblest inventions of man, the best preservative of civil liberty, *a free press*, we shall discover, I fear, the source of the lamented evil." The discovery however appears far distant from a remedy. The Governor after enumerating several methods, finally concludes that "the detestation and discountenance of good men, manifested in private life, will prove more efficacious to purify and reform the press, than legislative acts or judicial animadversion." In this we perfectly agree with Governor M'Kean and the Editors of the "Watch Tower;" but a moral progression of such a nature, we fear, may be the work of centuries. The Christian religion, which far from being the invention of man, may be stiled the noblest work of God, calculated to produce the present and future happiness of man, and having a tendency to promote and preserve every moral institution, has now been progressing for more than eighteen centuries, and, how few pay implicit obedience to its dictates, or are enrolled in the invisible catalogue of that denomination!

The reply to judge Washington, by the postmaster general, in Connecticut, appears to merit general attention. The company apparently much interested in this subject, were devising methods as the most effectual to remedy this evil; but all, the postmaster excepted, were for legislative aid. He, being asked his opinion, replied, "do you, sir, and judge Law, who was also present, sit down and write to the Editors of such abusive papers, to discontinue sending them to you, so long as they continue to insult and abuse the President. That would produce a greater and better effect, than any judicial correction, which your honors can inflict, and at the same time not endanger an infringement of the freedom of the press." With this gentleman we perfectly agree also; but when we reflect on the principles of human nature, and the number concerned to obtain a millenium, so desirable, we cannot avoid expressing our doubts as to the accomplishment. Human, we should say depraved, nature delights, alas! too much in novelty. An evil report, without considering the wound our fellow creature receives or the deadly blow inflicted on his character, often finds too ready access to our understandings. In short, calumny and ingratitude, says a celebrated historian, are crimes so henious in the sight of God and man, that a person never has been found who would acknowledge himself guilty of them; and, yet, how many are there among us, who cannot deny but they are the secondary cause of "this lamented evil?" With them it rests to reflect, whether they be not the primary also. Let them rest assured, however, that in the judgment of man, he, who not only aids, but is even accessary, to criminal acts, is considered equally guilty with the perpetrator; and in the judgment of that supreme tribunal, where every act meets a due reward, he who aids, without which the perpetrator would be incapacitated, will certainly be considered as a criminal of a darker dye.

The correction of an evil so prejudicial to society, and the welfare of mankind generally, we leave for the consideration of all good men, and the government of our country.

It is said by a number of the citizens of this place, that the Fountains erected by William Booker, dec. will be of little or no use in case of fire by their being so soon exhausted. For the remedy of which, I will submit a plan to the consideration of the public, and in particular for those who live within the vicinity of those fountains.

First.—Let there be a Cistern made for each fountain tight enough to hold water, and large enough to hold two or three Engines full; let them be sunk, say eighteen inches, or two feet in the ground, and to rise about as much above ground, and be placed in such a manner as to receive a constant supply of water to keep these always full; they may be placed so as to be of no inconvenience to the public, and then I am sure I need not remind my fellow citizens of the great advantage such a supply of water would be at the beginning of a fire.

A CITIZEN.

N. B. If this plan be adopted the sooner the better.

The English prints state that a young woman of the name of Carver, housemaid to capt. R. Pearson, of Greenwich hospital, proves to be the daughter of the late celebrated capt. Carver, who acquired a vast tract of country in the back settlements of the United States. This has been faithfully guaranteed and preserved by the Indians for his legal representative, who is at length indisputably discovered in the person of the above young woman. The land is supposed to be worth £100,000 sterling.

A few days since passed through this district, (says the Alexandria Expositor) on their journey to the Westward, a small party of Germans, who had purchased 6000 acres of land in the neighbourhood of Chilicothe, of General Kuschiousko at 3 dollars the acre. A 2d and larger party are we understand daily expected at Norfolk. These worthy people are said to be from the left bank of the Rhine, and will prove valuable citizens to the new state of Ohio.

(Temporary Theatre.)

On Thursday Evening, January 6,

Will be presented a new TRAGEDY, [never performed here,] called

PIZARRO,
OR
Spaniards in Peru.

Written by Augustus Von Kotzebue, and adapted to the English Stage by R. B. Sheridan, Esq. with entire

NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, MUSIC AND DECORATIONS.

The Scenery painted by Mr. JONES.

To which will be added a new OPERA Called, The,

RIVAL SOLDIERS,
OR
Sprigs of Laurel.

☞ Admittance ONE DOLLAR—TICKETS to be had at the office of the Theatre.—DOORS to be opened at 5 o'clock and performance begin at six.

WANTED TO HIRE,
ABOUT
Ten Negro Men,

as common laborers, to be employed on a plantation up the country during the winter, and on one on Chickahomony, about six miles from this city in the summer; for which a generous price will be given. Enquire of the printer.

Richmond, January 3, 1803. 2

Price & Sandidge,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the

WHOLESALE & COMMISSION

BUSINESS,

In that commodious Brick House formerly occupied by Messrs. Hooper & Toler, on the main street, where they will keep a constant supply of

GROCERIES, &c.

They have a convenient Brick Lumber House, near their store, where they will receive any kind of country produce on Storage; and as their attention shall not be distracted by any other business, they pledge themselves to do consigners that justice that they will expect.

THOMAS PRICE, Jr.
JOHN SANDIDGE.

Richmond, Jan. 1, 1803. (TF)

POSTSCRIPT.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 31.

We understand that the Executive have received authentic information, that the late suspension of the right of deposit at NEW-ORLEANS was undertaken without orders from the Spanish Government, and that the measure had been immediately communicated to the Governor of Cuba, who has a superintending authority over Louisiana, as it doubtless was to the Spanish Government. It is certain also that the Governor at NEW ORLEANS, who has no authority over the officer from whom the suspension issued, objected to the measure. Under these circumstances and the interpositions of our own Government, it may be reasonably hoped, that the matter will be peaceably and early adjusted.

We understand that some days since, *Mr. Rutledge*, a Member of the House of Representatives, sent a challenge to *Mr. Ellery*, a Member of the Senate, then at Port Tobacco, whither the former, attended by Mr. Lewis R. Morris, had followed the latter. The challenge was not accepted. On Tuesday, Mr. Ellery, on his return to the city, was attacked at a public house at Piscataway, by Mr. Rutledge. Mr. Ellery was without any means of defence. Mr. Rutledge struck him several times with a cane or club, until Mr. Ellery closed upon him and held him till they were separated by the interposition of third persons.

We do not, at present, give the particular circumstances of this transaction, as it is our wish that what so deeply implicates character, should be stated with the utmost correctness.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Charlottesville, Dec. 31, 1802, which will be returned as dead letters if not taken up within three months.

Samuel Atkison, Thomas D. Burch, Landon Brent, Benjamin H Brady, Messrs. Thomas Bell, Robert Jouitt & Cornelius Schenk, Samuel Black, Joseph Brand, Cager Bowen, Dabney Carr, James P. Cocke, jun. John Coltrider, Thomas Douglass 3, Samuel Dalman, John Everitt, James Fowles. William Fleming, Robert Garland, Randolph Gibson, William Hopkins, Asa Hazen, Paul G. G. Jones 3, Rev. William Irvin, Jame Kerr, John R. Kerr, James Kingsolvin, James Lindsay 2, Charles Lewis, Howell Lewis, Zephaniah Luce, Samuel Leitch, William Lain, Rev. M. Maury 2, Rev. James Maury, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, William Ramsey, John Rodes, Miss Sarah Agness Shelton, Wm. Shelton, William Turner, George Thomason, Charles L. Thomas, John Thomas, Mrs. Mary Thomson, John Williamson, John Wood, William Wood, Mrs. Lucy Wood, Miss Jane Wood, John Wilson, George White, William Wallace, Mrs. Milley Walden, Charles Yancey.

(eo3t) HARDIN DAVIS, P. M.

FOR SALE

Valuable Coal Mine.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me bearing date the 5th February, 1800, to secure the payment of certain sums of money therein mentioned to John Murchie,

Will be Sold,

to the highest bidder, at the Swan tavern in Manchester, on the 15th January next, precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M. Mr. William Robertson's COAL PITS, about twelve miles from Manchester, containing about three acres, being almost an entire solid body of coal. Six hundred dollars will be required to be paid down, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by a deed of trust on the property, or such other security as shall be approved of.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Trustee.

December 29th, 1802.

The subscriber will treat with any person, that may incline to purchase the above property, at private sale (having respect to the objects of the trust deed). The works are now in complete order for immediate operation, being fixed with all necessary machinery, tools, &c. requisite for carrying them on. A large quantity of coal may be raised this present year, provided the works are properly carried on. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shewn them by Wm. Powers, living near them.

WILLIAM ROBERSON.

Manchester, January 3, 1803.

BEING anxious to close my executorship to the late Absalom Creel, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them, and those who have claims against the said estate are hereby required to bring them forward on or before the first day of April next, otherwise this advertisement will be pled in bar of the recovery of them.

PLEASANT BOWMAN, ex'or
of ABSALOM CREEL, decd.

January 1st. 1803. (2p)

STOPPED

In the hands of a negro woman, (supposed to be stolen,)

A BANK NOTE.

The owner may obtain it by applying to the subscribers and proving property.

BLOCK & SEIXAS.

Richmond, Dec. 29th, 1802.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

WASHINGTON HENRY ACADEMY.

THIS SEMINARY was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do.	of	300	600
5	do.	of	100	500
10	do.	of	50	500
50	do.	of	20	1000
390	do.	of	10	3900
1000	do.	of	7	7000
1458				14.000

2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize. } 14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees, * and the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require reimbursement.

Richmond, July 17, 1802.

* *Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Shearer, Roger Gregory, jr. Wm. Truehcart, Thomas Clarke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jr. John D. Blair.* (wtf)

Mrs. SMITH,

Mantua-maker & Milliner

FROM LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Richmond, Manchester, &c. that in addition to her former business, she has commenced that of MILLINER, over the store occupied by Mr. STETSON, the next below the house formerly occupied by Mrs. PHEPOE.

She has received by the late arrivals from New York,

Silk, Straw, Dunstable & Cairo BONNETS, Gold, silver, black & coloured PLUMES, &c. Black and White VEILS.

She has made arrangements by which she will be constantly supplied with the newest

Fashionable Dresses,

made as usual.

She has also for SALE, Ladies' Morocco and Kidskin SHOES.

Richmond, 12th Oct. 1802. (ep2w1aw)

Mrs. SMITH

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond and its vicinity, that she has just received a small assortment of the

Latest Fashions

FROM LONDON—AND A FEW

Velvet Jockey Caps;

Likewise, a MODEL of FASHIONABLE DRESSES.

November 30th, 1802.

To be Sold,

On twelve months credit, at JAMES ROSEBERRY'S, on the 20th day of January next, about one hundred acres of

LAND,

adjoining the lands of Doctor Currie and Colonel Brooke, about two miles from Richmond. The land to be laid off into lots to suit the purchaser. Bond with approved security will be required, by

DRURY WOOD, Jun.

December 19th, 1802. (eo4t)

COMMITTED to jail in Buckingham county, a runaway negro, who says he belongs to William Howard of Philadelphia, and calls himself

PETER;

He is five feet nine inches high, rather slender, good teeth, a bushy head of hair, of a dark complexion, has a slight scar over his right eye, has been inoculated, and appears to be about thirty years of age.—The owner is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, or otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. PERKINS, D. S. for
DUD. COUPLAND, shff. and jailor of Buckingham.

(w3m)

NEGROES for SALE.

On Tuesday the 1st day

of February next, (If fair, if not, the next fair day) will be sold, to the highest bidder, at Anderson's tavern in the town of New-Canton, 15 or 20 likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

consisting of a choice parcel of men, boys, women and Children.—Terms cash, or credit, as may best suit purchasers.—Bond with approved security will be required on the credit sales, bearing interest from the date, which will be remitted on all sums punctually paid.

December 6th, 1802. [eotds]

4

Mrs. Phepoe,

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Richmond, Manchester, &c. that she has just arrived from New-York, with A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MILLENARY,

Of the last importations: consisting of HEAD-DRESSES, TURBANS, BONNETS, &c. &c. of the newest fashions—and now opening in a room at Mr. Turner's tavern immediately over Col. Gamble's store.

ALSO FOR SALE A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Irish Linens.

Richmond, 29th November, 1802. (tf)

WAS committed the 13th day of November, to Powhatan jail, a negro man slave, by the name of AARON; he says he belonged to a Mr. Fulcher of Richmond, who sold him to Messrs. Scott and Henry of South Carolina, from whom he made his escape on his way out. The owner or owners are requested to come and prove his or their property, and pay the charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

MOSES N. CARDOZO, Jailor.

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smokehouse, Coach-house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JACOB I. COHEN,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800.

I WISH TO HIRE,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

Seventy-five Negro Men,

To work on the Manchester Turnpike-Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (eotf)

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the 22d day of January next, at the dwelling house of Mr. William Vaughan, in the county of Charlotte, by virtue of a decree of the county court of Charlotte,

400 *Acres of LAND,*

Lying in the said county, on the branches of the Horse Pen Creek, to satisfy a debt due to John Lindsay & Co. merchants and partners, being the lands formerly the property of Abraham Vaughan, deceased.

JOHN D. RICHARDSON, D. Shff.
for JACOB MORTON, Shff.

November 12, 1802. (wtds*)

Third Notice,

IN THE CASE OF *JULIUS CRUMP,*

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Julius Crump, of the county of Henrico, Coal Merchant and Factor, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on Wednesday the 8th, and Wednesday the 15th days of this present month (December,) and on Saturday the 15th day of January, 1803, at the Commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of all his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees, and at the last sitting the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 4th, 1802.

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20 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 17th instant, a negro man named

PHILL,

Late the property of Robert Yancey & Co. He is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a scar on his forehead on the right side, stammers when spoken to, if a little agitated, rather thin visage; he took away with him a blue cloth coat, striped Virginia cloth jacket, oznaburg check shirts and overalls, he was raised in the estate of William Winston, (Essex) deceased, of Hanover county and sold by him to a Mr. Craves of Richmond. It is probable that he will make down the Country to get among his relations or acquaintances either in Hanover or about Richmond. Any person that will deliver him to Robert Yancey, in Louisa county, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

September 18th, 1802. [4t*]

TO RENT,

A Store Room, Counting Room & Cellar,

Under the Bell Tavern.—For terms apply to GEO: WINSTON, or the subscriber.

ROBERT TURNER.

Bell Tavern, 10th Dec. 1802.

BLANK BONDS

[*For sale at this Printing Office.*

Shanks & MacRae,

IN ADDITION TO A VARIETY OF

GOODS,

WELL selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter season, have received by the REUNION from Liverpool, and the OCTAVIA from London, the balance of their ASSORTMENT, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 17th October, 1802. (tf)

Robert and Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season;

which they offer FOR SALE on moderate terms

THEY ALSO HAVE FOR SALE,

Best Green COFFEE,

IN BAGS OR TIERCES.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,
Of Petersburg, and
ROBERT POLLOK & Co.
Of Manchester,

ARE also now opening their supplies of *FALL and WINTER GOODS.*

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

AUSTIN & ANDERSON,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN.—All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business. All those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, 3d May, 1802. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE

Tract of Land,

ON which he resides, lying on both sides of Modest creek, containing about 1500 acres, of which 300 are in cultivation, arranged into five distinct fields, all of which are well inclosed; there are about 900 acres of wood land, which is esteemed the best Tobacco land in the neighbourhood (of the same number of acres) the land is well timbered and watered, the buildings are valuable, being just finished, and built under the particular inspection of the subscriber; they consist of a very convenient and pleasant dwelling house with three rooms below and three above stairs, two brick chimnies and two porches, a Granery 32 feet by 18, and all other out houses for the convenience of a family; its distance from Petersburg is 55, from Richmond 75 miles.

I WILL ALSO SELL A

Tract of Land

Lying in the county of Charlotte, containing 630 acres, mostly wood land, & a large proportion of it prime Tobacco land—and is a part of that valuable body of land that formerly belonged to Mathew Marable, deceased, on Finniewood. A more particular description of those two tracts of land is deemed unnecessary in an advertisement, as it is presumed such as are desirous of purchasing would wish to view the land and judge for themselves.—The terms will be moderate for a part cash, the balance on a credit, for young negroes, or land on either of the Harpeth rivers in Tennessee.

For further particulars application will be made to the subscriber. (tf)

LEWELLYN JONES.

Lunenburg county, August 10, 1802.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF WELL MATCH'D

HORSES,

Suitable either for the Saddle or Harness.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 16th, 1802.

BURR MILL-STONE *Manufactory.*

THE subscribers, at the Manufactory formerly owned by JAMES HICKLEY, have commenced the MANUFACTURING of BURR MILL STONES. They have a large quantity of good Stones on hand, and a sufficient number of good workmen. From the many years that B. BROWN has followed the business, he considers himself perfectly master of it; and we flatter ourselves that our work will be as good as any in the United States.

ISAAC McPHERSON.
BENJAMIN BROWN.

Baltimore, Nov. 22, 1802. [ep3m]

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

CASTINGS

By the ton, for sale by

GOODSON & TALIAFERRO,

(On the cross street leading to Shockoe Warehouse.)

Richmond, Nov. 13th, 1802. [2m*]

TICKETS

IN THE

WASHINGTON HENRY LOTTERY.

For sale at S. Pleasants' Book-store.

ROBERT CROUCH,

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Cabinet Business,

In the shop formerly occupied by Webster and Crouch, and adjoining the CITY HOTEL, where any article in his line shall be furnished, neatly executed and upon reasonable terms.

☞ His HEARSE and HORSES shall be always in readiness, and COFFINS furnished upon the shortest notice.

To be Rented,

For one or more years, on the premises, the 17th day of December next, that well known

TENEMENT,

The late residence of Major Alexander M'Robert, situated near Rocketts Warehouse. Possession will be given on the first of January next, at which time the said Tenement will be in complete repair.

RICHARD YOUNG,
Attorney in fact for MARY M'ROBERT.

Richmond, November 20, 1802.

Wanted Immediately,

ON HIRE, OR PURCHASE,

A GOOD COOK.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

November 5, 1802. (tf)

Geo: Watt,

HAS received, and offers for SALE, or will BARTER for WHEAT, FLOUR, TOBACCO or BEES-WAX,

JAMAICA RUM, SHERRY WINE, BALTIMORE WHISKEY, HYSON SKIN and YOUNG HYSON TEA, LOAF SUGAR, GREEN COFFEE, Block Island CHEESE in boxes, and BAR IRON by the ton.

He has on hand a few boxes of bleached and unbleached

Irish Linen,

Which will be sold or exchanged as mentioned above, on a low advance.

Richmond, 14th Dec. 1802. 1m

RESTLESS,

IMPORTED from England last summer, will stand the next season at my plantation on Flat Creek, near Meade's Mill.

He is a dark bay, nearly sixteen hands high, of the best blood, and elegantly formed: a gentleman well acquainted with the blood and performance of the best horses in England has given me a full account of his performance taken from the Calendar, &c. He says "As to the blood of RESTLESS, it is not *merely unexceptionable, but could not be better,* being crossed with every thing valuable in England. He was got by Phenomenon, one of the best of Herod's sons, out of the famous Duchess, decidedly the best Mare of her day.—Particulars will be given hereafter.

WM. MURRAY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, A VALUABLE

Tract of Land,

LYING on Deep creek, in the county of Nottoway, containing about 1400 acres, of which 400 are in cultivation, arranged into convenient fields well inclosed. There are about 1000 acres in wood, which is very well timbered, and esteemed equal to any in the county in the production of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; it is well and well watered, its distance from Petersburg is 40, from Richmond 145 miles. A more particular description of the land is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase without first viewing it; the terms will be moderate for a part cash, the balance in four equal annual payments.

For further particulars, application will made to the subscriber living in the county of Amelia, near the court house.

EDWARD WARD.

August, 10, 1802. (TF)

ALL KINDS OF

Mattrasses,

Made and furnished at short notice.—Also old ones repaired, &c. at the Falling-Garden. JOHN S. PLEASANTS.

June 9th, 1802.

I UNDERSTAND *WARNER WALKER* of Cumberland county, offers for sale two negro women named TAMER and SYLVIA. I have purchased the two negroes and have a bill of sale for them.

JOHN KELSO.

James-Town, 26th Nov. 2, 1802.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Flour Barrel Staves,

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal, or at Rocketts.

☞ I ALSO WISH TO HIRE A FEW

Negro COOPERS.

For the ensuing year.

JOS. GALLEGO.

Sept. 25, 1802.

ALMANACKS FOR 1803.

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE AT S. PLEASANTS' BOOK-STORE, RICHMOND,

Cist's and Schweister's GERMAN ALMANACKS, and the Lancaster CALENDAR for 1803, by the dozen.—Also—

Carey's FRANKLIN ALMANACK,
Woodward's Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia ALMANACK,
Poulson's Town and Country ALMANACK,
Poor Will's ALMANACK, and McCulloch's Citizen's and Farmer's ALMANACK.

Nov. 26, 1802.

HAVING resumed the PRACTICE of the LAW, I think proper to make it known that I shall attend the superior courts in this city, and the chancery district court at Staunton.

JAMES MONROE.

Richmond, December 13, 1802.

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50 Dollars Reward.

ON the 24th of Oct. last a young man came to my house and hired a horse from me to go a few miles, and to return the next day, since which I have heard nothing of him except that he was seen on such a horse beyond Petersburg on the southern road. His father is said to reside in Mecklenburg. The young man is named GREEN SCOTT; he is about five feet eight inches high, spare and lightly built, and when he hired my horse he was very genteelly dressed. This Scott is by trade a TAYLOR and served his time in Petersburg. The horse is a bright bay, switch tail and main, trots, paces and canters well, and is a well formed horse; his left fore foot is as well as I remember, white, and I do not recollect any other distinguishing marks. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of the man and horse, on receiving my horse and having the fellow in custody of the law for this act; or I will give twenty five dollars for the horse alone, upon the horse being delivered to me in Richmond.

PHILIP BOOS.

Richmond, Dec. 21st, 1802. (3m.)

NOTICE,

In the case of HEZEKIAH L. WIGHT and BENJAMIN HARRIS,

BANKRUPTS.

THE commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and now in prosecution against Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, Merchants, of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight & Harris, intend to meet on Saturday the 22d day of January, 1803, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend, and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 22, 1802. [tdm]

NOTICE,

In the case of EDWARD BROADDUS,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congress of the United States passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, "entitled an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Edward Broaddus, merchant of the county of Albemarle, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 1st, and on Wednesday the 5th days of January, 1803, and on Wednesday the 2d day of February ensuing, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and at the last sitting, the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and the creditors to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 20th, 1802. (tdm)

Second Notice,

In the case of JOSEPH ANTHONY,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against Joseph Anthony, late merchant of the city of Richmond, but now of the county of Henrico, & he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 18th and on Friday the 24th days of this present month (December,) and on Tuesday the 25th day of January, 1803, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, December 10, 1802.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE, BY THE GROSS, DOZEN OR SINGLE COPY, AT SAMUEL PLEASANTS'S PRINTING-OFFICE AND BOOK-STORE, RICHMOND,

THE Virginia ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR 1803.

THE ASTRONOMICAL PART BY ISAAC BRIGGS

September 29, 1802.

SHERIFF'S

Bail and Delivery Bonds,

May be had at this Printing-office.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 17.

This day, at 3 o'clock, the following MESSAGE was delivered to the two houses of Congress by Mr. Harvie, Secretary to the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In calling you together, fellow citizens, at an earlier day than was contemplated by the act of the last session of Congress, I have not been insensible to the personal inconveniencies necessarily resulting from an unexpected change in your arrangements; but matters of great public concernment have rendered this call necessary; and the interests you feel in these will supercede in your minds all private considerations.

Congress witnessed, at their late session, the extraordinary agitation produced in the public mind by the suspension of our right of deposit, at the port of New-Orleans, no assignment of another place having been made according to treaty. They were sensible that the continuance of that privation would be more injurious to our nation, than any consequences which could flow from any mode of redress. But reposing just confidence in the good faith of the government whose officer had committed the wrong, friendly and reasonable representations were resorted to, and the right of deposit was restored.

Previous however to this period, we had not been unaware of the danger to which our peace would be perpetually exposed, whilst so important a key to the commerce of the western country remained under foreign power. Difficulties too were presenting themselves as to the navigation of other streams, which, arising within our territories, pass through those adjacent. Propositions had therefore been authorised for obtaining, on fair conditions, the sovereignty of New-Orleans, and of other possessions in that quarter interesting to our quiet, to such extent as was deemed practicable; and the provisional appropriation of two millions of dollars, to be applied and accounted for by the President of the United States, intended as part of the price, was considered as conveying the sanction of Congress to the acquisition proposed. The enlightened government of France, saw, with just discernment, the importance to both nations of such liberal arrangements as might best and permanently promote the peace, friendship and interests of both: and the property and sovereignty of all Louisiana, which had been restored to them, has, on certain conditions been transferred to the United States by instruments bearing date the 30th of April last. When these shall have received the constitutional sanction of the Senate, they will, without delay, be communicated to the Representatives, also, for the exercise of their functions as to those conditions which are within the powers vested by the Constitution in Congress. Whilst the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the western states, and an uncontrouled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other powers, and the dangers to our peace from that source, the fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise, in due season, important aids to our treasury, an ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread for the blessings of freedom and equal laws.

With the wisdom of Congress it will rest to take those ulterior measures which may be necessary for the immediate occupation, and temporary government of the country; for its incorporation into our union; for rendering the change of government a blessing to our newly adopted brethren; for securing to them the rights of conscience and of property; for confirming to the Indian inhabitants their occupancy and self-government, establishing friendly and commercial relations with them, and for ascertaining the geography of the country acquired. Such materials for your information relative to its affairs in general, as the short space of time has permitted me to collect, will be laid before you when the subject shall be in a state for your consideration.

Another important acquisition of territory has also been made, since the last session of Congress. The friendly tribe of Kaskaskia Indians, with which we have never had a difference, reduced, by the wars and wants of savage life, to a few individuals unable to defend themselves against the neighboring tribes, has transferred its country to the United States, reserving only for its members what is sufficient to maintain them, in an agricultural way. The considerations stipulated are, that we shall extend to them our patronage and protection, and give them certain annual aids, in money, in implements of agriculture, and other articles of their choice. This country, among the most fertile within our limits, extending along the Mississippi from the mouth of the Illinois to, and up, the Ohio, though not so necessary as a barrier, since the acquisition of the other bank, may yet be well worthy of being laid open to immediate settlement, as its inhabitants may descend with rapidity in support of the lower country, should future circumstances expose that to foreign enterprise. As the stipulations, in this treaty also, involve matters within the competence of both houses only, it will be laid before Congress so soon as the Senate shall have advised its ratification.

With many of the other Indian tribes, improvements in agriculture and household manufacture, are advancing; and, with all, our peace and friendship are established on grounds much firmer than heretofore. The measure adopted of establishing trading-houses among them and of furnishing them necessaries in exchange for their commodities, at such moderate prices as leave no gain, but cover us from loss, has the most conciliatory and useful effect on them, and is that which will best secure their peace and good will.

The small vessels authorised by Congress, with a view to the Mediterranean service, have been sent into that sea; and will be able more effectually to confine the Tripoline cruisers within their harbours, and supercede the necessity of convoy to our commerce in that quarter. They will sensibly lessen the expenses of that service the ensuing year.

A further knowledge of the ground in the north eastern, and north western angles of the United States has evinced that the boundaries established by the treaty of Paris, between the British territories and ours in those parts, were too imperfectly described to be susceptible of execution. It has therefore been thought worthy of attention, for preserving and cherishing the harmony and useful intercourse subsisting between the two nations, to remove by timely arrangements what unfavorable incidents might otherwise render a ground of future misunderstanding. A convention has therefore been entered into, which provides for a practicable demarcation of those limits, to the satisfaction of both parties.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the year ending the 30th of September last, with the estimates for the service of the ensuing year, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury, so soon as the receipts of the last quarter shall be returned from the more distant states. It is already ascertained that the amount paid into the treasury, for that year, has been between eleven and twelve millions of dollars, and that the revenue, accrued during the same term, exceeds the sum counted on, as sufficient for our current expenses, and to extinguish the public debt, within the period heretofore proposed.

The amount of debt paid, for the same year, is about three millions one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of interest, and making, with the payment of the preceding year, a discharge of more than eight millions and an half of dollars of the principal of that debt, besides the accruing interest: and there remain in the treasury nearly six millions of dollars. Of these eight hundred and eighty thousand have been reserved for payment of the first instalment due, under the British Convention of January 8, 1802, and two millions are what have been before mentioned, as placed by Congress under the power and accountability of the President, towards the price of New Orleans, and other territories acquired, which remaining untouched, are still applicable to that object, and go in diminution of the sum to be funded for it.

Should the acquisition of Lousiana be constitutionally confirmed and carried into effect a sum of nearly thirteen millions of dollars will then be added to our public debt, most of which is payable after fifteen years; before which term, the present existing debts will all be discharged, by the established operation of the sinking fund. When we comtemplate the ordinary, annual, augmentation of impost from increasing population and wealth, the augmentation of the same revenue, by its extension to the new acquisition, and the economies which still may be introduced into our public expenditures, I cannot but hope that Congress, in reviewing their resources will find means to meet the intermediate interest of this additional debt, without recurring to new taxes, and applying to this object only the ordinary progression of our revenue. Its extraordinary increase in times of foreign war, will be the proper and sufficient fund for any measures of safety or precaution, which that state of things may render necessary in our neutral position.

Remittances for the instalments of our foreign debt having been found practicable without loss, it has not been thought expedient to use the power given by a former act of Congress, of continuing them by reloans, and of redeeming, instead thereof, equal sums of domestic debt, although no difficulty was found in obtaining that accommodation.

The sum of fifty thousand dollars appropriated by Congress for providing gunboats, remains unexpended. The favorable and peaceable turn of affairs on the Mississippi, rendered an immediate execution of that law unnecessary; and time was desirable in order that the institution of thar branch of our force might begin on models the most approved by experience. The same issue of events dispensed with a resort to the appropriation of a million and a half of dollars contemplated for purposes which were effected by happier means.

We have seen with sincere concern the flames of war lighted up again in Europe, and nations with which we have the most friendly and useful relations, engaged in mutual destruction. While we regret the miseries in which we see others involved, let us bow with gratitude to that kind Providence, which inspiring with wisdom & moderation our late legislative councils, while placed under the urgency of the greatest wrongs, guarded us from hastily entering into the sanguinary contest, and left us only to look on and to pity its ravages. These will be heaviest on those immediately engaged; yet the nations pursuing peace will not be exempt from all evil. In the course of this conflict let it be our endeavor as it is our interest and desire, to cultivate the friendship of the belligerent nations by every act of justice and of innocent kindness; to receive their armed vessels, with hospitality from the distresses of the sea, but to administer the means of annoyance to none; to establish in our harbours, such a police as may maintain law and order; to restrain our citizens from embarking individually in a war in which their country takes no part; to punish severely those persons, citizen or alien, who shall usurp the cover of our flag, for vessels not entitled to it, infecting thereby with suspicion those of real Americans, and committing us into controversies for the redress of wrongs not our own; to exact from every nation the observance, towards our vessels and citizens, of those principles and practices which all civilized people acknowledge; to merit the character of a just nation, and maintain that of an independent one, preferring every consequence to insult and habitual wrong. Congress will consider whether the existing laws enable us efficaciously to maintain this course with our citizens in all places and with others while within the limits of our jurisdiction; and will give them the new modifications necessary for these objects. Some contraventions of right have already taken place, both within our jurisdictional limits, and on the high seas. The friendly disposition of the governments from whose agents they have proceeded, as well as their wisdom and regard for justice, leave us in reasonable expectation, that they will be rectified and prevented in future: and that no act will be countenanced by them which threatens to disturb our friendly intercourse. Separated by a wide ocean from the nations of Europe, and from the political interests which entangle them together, with productions and wants which render our commerce and friendship useful to them, and theirs to us, it cannot be the interest of any to assail us, nor ours to disturb them. We should be most unwise indeed were we to cast away the singular blessings of the position in which nature has placed us, the opportunity she has endowed us with of pursuing, at a distance from foreign contentions, the paths of industry, peace, and happiness, of cultivating general friendship, and of bringing collisions of interest to the umpirage of reason, rather than of force. How desirable then must it be, in a government like ours, to see its citizens adopt individually the views, the interests, and the conduct which their country should pursue, divesting themselves of those passions and partialities, which tend to lessen useful friendships, and to embarrass and embroil us in the calamitous scenes of Europe. Confident, fellow citizens, that you will duly estimate the importance of neutral dispositions, towards the observance of neutral conduct, that you will be sensible how much it is our duty to look on the bloody Arena spread before us, with commiseration indeed, but with no other wish than to see it closed, I am persuaded you will cordially cherish these dispositions, in all discussions among yourselves, and in all communications with your constituents. And I anticipate with satisfaction the measures of wisdom, which the great interests now committed to you, will give *you* an opportunity of providing and *myself* that of approving, and of carrying into execution, with the fidelity I owe to my country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

October 17, 1803.